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THE HEBREW VERB;

A Series of Tabular Studies,

By

AUGUSTUS S. CARRIER,

Adjunct Professor of Biblical Philology in McCormick Theological Seminary.

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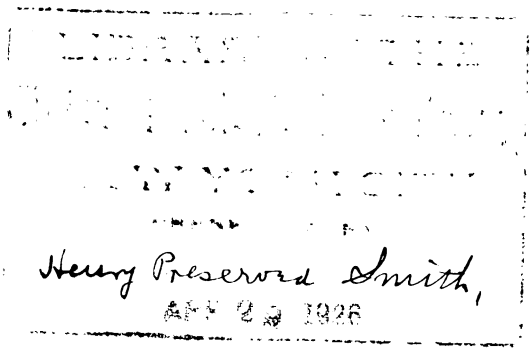

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TO MY FATHER.

WHO WAS MY FIRST HEBREW TEACHER,

AND TO MY MOTHER

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PREFACE.

This work has grown up as the result of class-room instruction; it is hoped, therefore, that it will prove to be a practical introduction to the Hebrew Verb.

In its scope it does not assume to take the place of any larger grammatical treatment of the subject; it is, rather, supplemental to the standard grammars. The aim has been to simplify the weak verb, by referring continually to the type of the strong verb, for if students can see for themselves that the same structure underlies all verbal forms, the various classes of weak verbs will lose three-fourths of their difficulties. On this account the analysis of the strong verb has been made as complete as possible, emphasis being laid on the elements common to all the stems.

While there is a continual reference back to original forms, these are generally to be understood in a practical, rather than in a rigid and scientifically accurate philological sense. It is not intended to present a table of *Ur-Semitic* verb inflection, and yet the forms are traced back far enough to show clearly the vowel changes that have taken place in the different classes.

Whatever originality this work may possess will lie chiefly in the arrangement of the material, and in the manner of exhibiting the treatment of the root and stem forms before inflectional endings.

I wish to record here my very great indebtedness to Dr. Skinner, who, beside many former kindnesses, has added this, the last and not the least, in giving me his aid and encouragement to print these pages.

With no further introduction, this little book is sent out with the sincere wish that it may shed some light on the dark places of Hebrew Grammar.

AUGUSTUS S. CARRIER.

McCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Nov. 9, 1891.

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THE HEBREW VERB.

DEFINITIONS.

1. The root of a verb consists of the consonants usually found in the perfect 3d m. sg.

But note an exception in עָיָן verbs.

2. The verb stems are the various modifications of the root to indicate intensive and other ideas.

They are: Pi'ēl, Pŭ'ăl, Hithpă'ēl, Nĭph'ăl, Hĭph'îl, Hŏph'ăl. These names are the perfects 3d m. sg. of the corresponding stems of the verb פָּעַל, which was formerly used to exhibit verbal inflection.

The simple stem, however, is termed Qăl, i. e. "light," or "least modified."

3. Verbs are classed as strong or weak, according to the character of their radicals.

The letters of פעל are used here to designate the particular radical affected in weak verbs—פ meaning first radical, ע second, ל third.

4. The stem vowel is that between the second and third radicals.

5. The consonantal endings—fragments of the personal pronouns—are: תָּ, תְּ, תִּי, תֶּם, תֶּן, נוּ for the perfect, and נָה for the imperfect and imperative.

6. The vowel endings are: ה־ָ, וּ for the perfect, and ־ִי, וּ for the imperfect and imperative.

7. The prefixed syllables in the imperfect, i. e. preformatives, are derived from the personal pronouns.

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THE STRONG VERB.

I. THE QĂL PERFECT.

1. Classified Treatment of the Inflection.

a) Form without ending.

Person.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
3d m. sing.	קַטַל	קָטַל	Pretonic vowel heightened.

b) Unaccented consonantal endings.

Person.	Endings.	Root.	Notes
2d m.	תָּ	קָטַל	Before these endings the root suffers no change.
2d f.	תְּ		
1st c. sing.	תִּי		
1st c. pl.	נוּ		

c) Accented consonantal endings.

Person.	Endings.	Root.	Notes.
2d m. pl.	תֶּם	קְטַל	ֶ volatilized on account of removal of tone to ending.
2d f. pl.	תֶּן		

d) Vowel endings.

Person.	Endings.	Root.	Notes.
3d f.	ה	קָטְלָ	St. v. **volat.** before **vowel endings**; note *methegh.*
3d c.	וּ		

2. Connected View of the Inflection.

a) Transitives.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
קַטַל	קָטַל	Heightening.
קַטַלַת	קָטְלָה	ת of the orig. ending lost, and the ַ heightened.
קַטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	Heightening.
קַטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	"
קַטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	"
קַטַלוּ	קָטְלוּ	St. v. **volatilized.**
קַטַלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּם	Pretonic v. volatilized.
קַטַלְתֶּן	קְטַלְתֶּן	" "
קַטַלְנוּ	קָטַלְנוּ	Heightening.

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b) Intransitives.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
קַטַל	קָטֵל	44 verbs, mostly intransitive, have the st. v. ֵ (heightened to ֵ֑). This vowel appears in 3d m. sg. and some pausal forms. Elsewhere the st. v. is the same as in the transitive verb.
קַטַל	קָטֹל	9 verbs have the st. v. ֹ (heightened to ֹ֑).
קַטַלַת	קָטְלָה	St. v. volatilized.
קַטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	St. v. **heightened** and accented.
קַטַלְתֶּם	קְטַלְתֶּם	Pretonic v. volatilized. St. v. **shortened** to ŏ in closed unaccented syllables.

II. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE INFLECTION OF ALL PERFECTS.

I. The 3d m. Singular.

Original form.			Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Q.	קַטַל			קָטַל	Pretonic vowel heightened.
Pi.	קַטַּל	Intensive.	קִטֵּל	קִטֵּל	Both vowels **attenuated.** St. v. **heightened.**
Pu.	קֻטַּל	Intensive.		קֻטַּל	The doubled radical characteristic of **intensive** stems.
Hith.	הִתְקַטַּל	Reflexive.	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	St. v. attenuated and heightened.
Ni.	נִקְטַל	Reflexive.		נִקְטַל	Pref. v. attenuated. Prefixed הִתְ and נִ give a **reflexive** force.
Hi.	הִקְטִיל	Causative.	הִקְטֵל	הִקְטִיל	Both vowels attenuated. St. v. anomalously **lengthened.**
Ho.	הָקְטַל	Causative.		הָקְטַל	Pref. v. deflected. Prefixed הָ the **causative** sign.

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2. Inflected Forms.

a) Consonantal endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָלַתְּ								Forms above the line exhibit the original vowels.
טָלַתְּ								
טָלַתְּי	קַן	קַטּ	קֻטּ	הִתְקַטּ	נַקּ	הַקּ	הֻקּ	St. v. before consonantal endings **always** ă.
טָלַתֶּם	קְן	קְטּ	קֻטּ	הִתְקַטּ	נְקּ	הְקּ	הָקּ	Note that the pretonic ַ in *Qal* is volat. before תֶּם, תֶּן.
טָלַתָּו								
טָלַנוּ								

b) Vowel endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָלָה טָלוּ	קְ	קִטּ	קֻטּ	הִתְקַטּ	נְקּ	....	הָקַ	St. v. volat. before vowel endings,
טָיְלָה טָיְלוּ		....	....	....	....	הְקַ		except in Hĭphʿîl, where it is **retained** and **accented.**

III. THE QĂL IMPERFECT.

1. Classified Treatment of Inflection.

a) Forms without inflectional endings.

	Root.	Preform.	Notes.
3d m.	....	יְ [יַ]	[Bracketed forms present original vowel.]
3d f.	....	תְ [תַ]	
2d m.	[קְטֹל]	תְ [תַ]	Original preform. vowel **attenuated.**
1st c. sg.	קְטֹל	אֶ [אַ]	Original st. v. **heightened.**
1st c. pl.	....	נְ [נַ]	

b) Forms with inflectional ending

Conson. ending.	Root.	Preform.	Notes.
2d & 3d pl. נָה	קְטֹל	תְ	St. v. accented.

Vowel endings.	Root.	Preform.	Notes.
2d f. יִ	קְטֹל	תְ	St. v. **volatilized** before vowel endings.
3d m. pl. וּ		יְ	
2d m. pl. וּ		תְ	

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2. Connected View of the Inflection.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
יַקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	Pref. vowel attenuated. St. v. heightened.
תַּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	
תַּקְטְלִי־ן	תִּקְטְלִי	St. v. volatilized.
אַקְטֹל	אֶקְטֹל	Pref. v. attenuated and then **deflected** under influence of א.
יַקְטְלוּ־	יִקְטְלוּ	The original final ן is still found in so-called archaic forms.
תַּקְטַלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	St. v. accented.
תַּקְטְלוּ־ן	תִּקְטְלוּ	
תַּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	
נַקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל	

IV. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE INFLECTION OF ALL IMPERFECTS.

1. Forms without Inflectional Endings.

a) Exhibiting derivation of vowels.

	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Q.	יַקְטֹל		יִקְטֹל	Attenuation; st. v. heightened. ă unheight. is the st. v. in many verbs.
Pi.	יַקַטֵּל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקַטֵּל	Volat.; atten.; st. v. height.
Pu.	יַקְטַל		יְקֻטַּל	Volat. ֻ in Pi and Pu 1st c. sg.
Hith.	יְהִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	**Elision** of ה; atten.; st. v. heightened.
Ni.	יְהִנְקַטֵּל	יִנְקַטֵּל יִקָּטֵל	יִקָּטֵל	**Elision** of ה; **assimilation**; attenuation; heightening. Ni. preform. syllable is הִנ (הִנ), except in perf. and partic.
Hi.	יְהַקְטִל	יַקְטִל	יַקְטִיל	Elision of ה; atten.; **anomalous lengthening** of st. v.
Ho.	יְהָקְטַל	יָקְטַל	יָקְטַל	Elision; **deflection.**

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b) Classification with reference to stem syllable.

Stem ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hi.	Ho.	Ni.	Hith.	Notes.
טַל	יִקְ							
טֵל		יְקַט				יָקְ	יִתְקַט	
טַל			יְקָט		יָקְ			ă is a common st. v., even in the strong verb, for all stems but Hiph.
טִיל				יַקְ				

2. Forms with Inflectional Endings.

a) Consonantal endings.

Endings	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טַלְנָה	תִּקְ							
טֵלְנָה		תְּקַט		תִּתְקַט	תִּקְ	תַּקְ		ă is often found in all forms except Hi.
טַלְנָה			תְּקָט				תָּקְ	

b) Vowel endings.

Endings	Qal	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טְלִי טְלוּ	תִּ יִ תִּ קְ	תְּ יְ תְּ קַט	תְּ יְ תְּ קָט	תִּ יִ תִּ תְקַט	תִּ יִ תִּ קְ		תָּ יָ תָּ קְ	St. v. volatil. before vowel ending,
טְלִי טְלוּ						תַּ יַ תַּ קְ		**except** in Hŷph'îl.

V. RELATION OF THE IMPERFECT, IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT.

1. Inflection of Qal Imperative.

	Imperfect.	Imperative.	Notes.
2d m.	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל	The Imperative is formed from the Imperfect by dropping the preformative.
2d f.	תִּקְטְלִי	קְטְלִי	
2d m.	תִּקְטְלוּ	קְטְלוּ	
2d f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	קְטֹלְנָה	

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2. Comparative View of the Three Forms.

	Imperfect.	Imperative.	Infinitive construct.	Notes.
Q.	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטֹל	Transitive verbs have the st. v. ō, from ŭ, in these three Qăl forms.
Pi.	תְּקַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	קַטֵּל	
Hith.	תִּתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	In forming Imv. from Impf., notice that the ה of the stem **reappears,** when the ת of the Impf. is dropped. The same is true of the Infinitive construct.
Ni.	תִּקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	
Hi.	תַּקְטִיל / תַּקְטֵל	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטִיל	The Imv. st. v. is here identical with that of the jussive Impf.

3. Inflection Before Endings.

Ending.	Qal.	Pi.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Notes.
טְלִי / טְלוּ	קְ	קַטְּ	הִתְקַטְּ	הִקָּ		S'wâ before vowel endings, except
טֳלִי / טֳלוּ					הַקְ	in Hi., where the st. v. is always accented ˈ — before vowel endings.
טָלְנָה	קָ					
טָלְנָה		קַטְּ	הִתְקַטְּ		הַקְ	St. v. retained and accented.
טָלְנָה				הִקָּ		

VI. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טוֹל	קָ	קַטְּ	קָטְּ	הִתְקַטְּ	הִקָּ [נְקָ]			St. v. ô obscured from â, but
טֹל						הַקְ	הָקְ	in Hi. and Ho. st. v. is ē. Pi. and Hith often take st. v. ē in Inf. abs.

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VII. THE PARTICIPLE.

1. Exhibiting Relationship with Other Parts of the Verb.

	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Participle.
Q. act.			קוֹטֵל
Q. pass.			קָטוּל
Pi.		יְקַטֵּל	מְקַטֵּל
Pu.		יְקֻטַּל	מְקֻטַּל
Hith.		יִתְקַטֵּל	מִתְקַטֵּל
Ni.	נִקְטַל		נִקְטָל
Hi.		יַקְטִיל	מַקְטִיל
Ho.		יָקַטַל	מָקְטָל

2. Classification by Endings.

Qal	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טֵל קוֹ	מְקַטֵּ		מִתְקַטֵּ				The st. v. of the **Ptcp.** is always long.
טָל		מְקֻטָּ		נְקָ		מָקָ	
טוּל קָ							
טִיל					מַקִּ		

VIII. SYNOPSES OF DIFFERENT STEMS.

1. Qal.

Original form.		Form in use.	Notes.
Pf.	קַטַל	קָטַל	Heightening; meaning, *he killed.*
Impf.	יִקְטַל	יִקְטֹל	Attenuation; heightening.
Imv.	קְטָל	קְטֹל	Heightening.
Inf. abs.	קַטָל	קָטוֹל	Obscuration of â; heightening.
Inf. cst.	קְטָל	קְטֹל	Heightening.
Act. ptcp.	קָטֵל	קוֹטֵל	Obscuration; heightening.
Pass. ptcp.	קַטוּל	קָטוּל	Heightening.

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2. Pi'ēl.

Original form.		Form in use.	Notes.
Perf.	קִטַּל	קִטֵּל	Attenuation; st. v. heightened; meaning, *he massacred*. Pu., *he was massacred;* Hith., *he killed himself.*
Impf.	יְקַטַּל	יְקַטֵּל	Attenuation; heightening.
Imv.	קַטַּל	קַטֵּל	" "
Inf. abs.	קַטָּל	קַטּוֹל	Obscuration of â.
Inf. cst.	קַטַּל	קַטֵּל	Attenuation; heightening.
Ptcp.	מְקַטַּל	מְקַטֵּל	" "

Observe that the vowel of the first rad. is unchanged except in perfect.

3. Niph'ăl.

Original form.		Form in use.	Notes.
Perf.	נִקְטַל	נִקְטַל	Attenuation; meaning, *he was killed, he killed himself.*
Impf.	יִקָּטֵל	יִקָּטֵל	Elision; assimilation; heightening.
Imv.	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	
Inf. abs.	הִקָּטֵל / נִקְטָל	הִקָּטוֹל / נִקְטוֹל	Obscuration. Form with ו rare.
Inf. cst.	הִקָּטֵל	הִקָּטֵל	
Ptcp.	נִקְטָל	נִקְטָל	

4. Hĭph'îl.

Original form.		Form in use.	Notes.
Perf.	הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל	Attenuation; anomalous lengthening; meaning, *he caused to kill;* meaning of Hoph., *he was caused to kill.*
Impf.	יַקְטִיל	יַקְטִיל	Elision.
Imv.	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטֵל	Attenuation; heightening.
Inf. abs.	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטֵל	" "
Inf. cst.	הַקְטִיל	הַקְטִיל	
Ptcp.	מְהַקְטֵל	מַקְטִיל	Elision.

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IX. GENERAL STATEMENTS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF THE VOWELS.

1. The orig. vowels of the strong verb are:
- ă-ă in all active Perfects.
- ă-ŭ in most Qal Imperfects.
- ă-ă in other active Imperfects.
- ŭ-ă in the two passive stems.

2. The vowel of the first radical is:
- ā, height. in Q.Pf., Inf.abs., pass.Ptcp. and Ni.Ipf., Imv. and Inf.
- ֵ in Q. Imv. and Inf. cst., also before תֻם, תֻן in Q. Perfect.
- ô obscured from â in Qal active Participle.
- ɪ attenuated in Pi. Perfect.
- ă unchanged in other Pi. forms, and throughout Hith.
- ŭ throughout Pu.

3. The vowel of the preformative is:
- ɪ atten. in Q. Ipf., throughout Ni., Hith., and in Hi. Pf.
- ֵ in Pi. and Pu. Imperfects and Participles.
- ă unchanged throughout Hi. (except the Perfect).
- ŏ deflected from ŭ throughout Ho.

4. The original st. v. of Perfects and Impfs. is:
- ă in transitive Perfects.
- ŭ in Qal Imperfect, transitive.
- ă in other Imperfects.
- heightened to ō in Qal Imperfect.
- atten. and height. to ē in Ni. Impf., Pi. and Hith. Pf. and Impf.
- attenuated and anomalously lengthened to î in Hi.
- ă unchanged elsewhere.

5. Before consonantal endings the st. v. is:
- ă in all Perfects.
- ă in most Imperfects and Imperatives.
- ō in many Qal Imperfects and Imperatives.
- ē in all Hi. Imperfects and Imperatives.
- always retained,
- always accented, except before תֻם, תֻן.

6. Before vowel endings the st. v. is:
- volatilized,
- but
- retained in HIph'îl.

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THE WEAK VERB.

I. GENERAL VIEW OF THE QĂL PERFECT.

1. The Third Masculine Singular.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong	קַטַל	קָטַל	Heightening.
פ gutt.	עַטַל	עָטַל	Compound S^{e}wâ in 2d m. and f. plural.
ע gutt.	קַאַל	קָאַל	
ל gutt.	קַטַח	קָטַח	Compound S^{e}wâ in 3d f. sing. and 3d c. plural.
פ״א	אַטַל	אָטַל	This class is identical with the פ gutt. in the Perf.
פ״ו	וַטַל	יָטַל	Initial ו in Hebrew becomes י.
פ״י	יַטַל	יָטַל	
פ״נ	נַטַל	נָטַל	

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע״ע	קַטַט		קַט	1. The 2d and 3d radicals **contract**; 2. the st. v. is **drawn back** to the 1st radical.
ע״ו	קַוַל	קַ־ל	קָל	1. ו **rejected**; 2. the two ă's contract to â (?).
ע״י	קַיַל		קָל	1. י rejected; 2. â as above.
ל״א	קַטַא		קָטָא	1. Final א always silent; 2. st. v. heightened in open syllable.
ל״ה	קַטַי	קַטַ	קָטָה	1. Final י **dropped**; 2. ă heightened in open syllable; 3. ה is simply a vowel (letter); 4. Perfects of **all** ל״ה stems end in ה_ in 3d m. singular; 5. these verbs are really ל״י or ל״ו.

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2. Inflection of Forms Which Deviate from the Strong Verb.

a) ע״ו *and* ע״י.

Original form.		Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
[3d f.	קַטַלַת]		[קָטְלָה]	
3d f.	קָוַלַת	קָלַת	קָלָה	1. Mid. rad. **rejected** with **a**-vowels; 2. st. v. naturally long (?) before all vowel endings.
[2d m.	קַטַלְתָּ]		[קָטַלְתָּ]	
2d m.	קָוַלְתָּ		קָלַתָּ	3. ă before all consonantal endings of Qal perfect.

b) ע״ע.

3d f.	קָטַטַת	קָטַטָה	קָטָּה	1. 2d and 3d radic. **contract** (see D. f.).
2d m.	קָטַטְתָּ	קָטַטְתָּ	קָטוֹתָּ	2. An accented ô inserted before consonantal endings, to exhibit the doubling of the 2d radical.

c) ל״א.

3d f.	קָטַאַת	קָטַאָה	קָטְאָה	1. א is treated as a **consonant** before all vowel endings.
2d m.	קָטַאְתָּ		קָטָאתָּ	2. א **silent** before all consonantal endings; 3. st. v. **heightened** to ā in Q. pf.; 4. notice absence of D. l. in תָּ.

d) ל״ה.

3d f.	קָטַיַת	קָטַת קָטָתָה	קָטְתָה	1. 3d radical and st. v. **lost** before all vowel endings.
				2. The 3d f. sg. of all Pfs. assumes a **second fem. ending,** הָ֫, and the preceding vowel is volat. as in the strong verb.
3d pl.	קָטַיוּ		קָטוּ	3. See 1 above.
2d m.	קָטַיְתָּ	קָטִיתָּ	קָטִיתָּ	4. Before conson. endings the st. v. and 3d rad. **contract,** giving יִֵ֫, which is thinned to יִ֫ in Qal.
				5. D. l. disappears from ת as in ל״א.

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II. GENERAL VIEW OF THE QĂL IMPERFECT.

I. Uninflected Form.

a) Stem vowel ŭ.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong	יִקְטֻל		יִקְטֹל	1. Attenuation; 2. heightening.
פ gutt.	יִעְטֻל		יַעְטֹל	1. *Before* the gutt. the original vowel is **retained**; 2. *under* it the simple (silent) Sᵉwâ becomes compound.
פ״נ	יִנְטֻל	יִטֻל	יִטֹל	נ always assimilated in Qal Imperfect of this class.
ע״ו	יִקְוֻל	יִקוּל	יָקוּל	1. The middle rad. **never** appears as a **consonant** (see Pf.); 2. w + u always contract to û; 3. **original** Pref. v. heightened in open syllable.
ע״ע	יִקְטֻט	יִקְט	יָקֹט	1. 2d and 3d radicals contract; 2. st. v. **drawn back** and heightened; 3. Pref. v. heightened in open syllable.

b) Stem vowel ă.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong	יִקְטַל		יִקְטַל	
פ gutt.	יִעְטַל	יִעְטַל	יַעְטַל	Pref. v. atten. and then **deflected** to ĕ. Perhaps ĕ instead of ă, to avoid too many a-vowels.
ע gutt.	יִקְאַל		יִקְאַל	A few doubly weak verbs have st. v. ŭ.
ל gutt.	יִקְטַח		יִקְטַח	In this and the preceding class the gutt. determines the st. v.
פ״א	יִאְמַר	יִאְמַר יֶאְמַר	יֹאמַר	1. א primarily a gutt., hence would take a compound Sᵉwâ; 2. א silent (quiesces), hence a + a = â, 3. â **obscured** to ô.
פ״ו	יִוְטַל	יִוְטַל יִיְטַל	יִיטַל	1. First rad. **thinned** to י under the influence of atten. Pref. v.; 2. i + y contract to î.
פ״י	יִיְטַל		יִיטַל	Rare.

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b) *Stem vowel* ă—CONTINUED.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ״ן	יִנְטַל		יִטַּל	
ע״ו	יִקְוַל	יִקַל יָקַל	יָקוֹל	1. ו **rejected** with an a-vowel; 2. st. v. lengthened and obscured; 3. בוֹא is the only common ע״ו verb with this st. v.
ע״ע	יִקְטַט	יִקַט	יֵקַט	A few Intransitives, st. v. ă, atten. the pref. v. and heighten it in the open syllable.
ל״א	יִקְטַא		יִקְטָא	1. א primarily a gutt., hence it takes ă as st. v.; 2. final א always silent, hence ă heightened in open syllable.
ל״י [ל״ה]	יִקְטַי	יִקְטִי	יִקְטֶה	1. St. v. **contracts** with 3d rad. St. v. therefore naturally long. 2. 3d rad. **dropped** when final. 3. ־ֶה ending of all ל״ה Ipfs. 3d m. sg. 4. ה appears to take the place of a 3d rad. in this class.

c) *Stem vowel* ĭ.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
[Strong	יִקְטַל		יִקְטֵל]	No strong verb of this form occurs.
פ״ן	יִנְטַל		יִטֵּל	יִתֵּן from נתן is the only example of this form.
פ״א	יִאְטַל	יָאטִל	יֵאטֵל	1. For pref. v. see *b*) above; 2. st. v. height.; 3. this class has st. v. ă or ĭ interchangeably.
פ״ו	יִוְטַל	יִוטַל יִטַל	יֵטֵל	1. Atten.; 2. **rejection** of ו; 3. heightening of both vowels.
ע״י	יִקְיַל	יִקיַל	יָקִיל	1. y + i contract to ĭ; 2. pref. v. height. in open syllable.

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2. Inflection of Forms Which Deviate from the Strong Verb.

a) ל״א.

Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
[תַּקְטַלְי		[תִּקְטְלִי	
תַּקְטַאי		תִּקְטְאִי	1. Before **vowel** endings א is treated as a consonant.
[תַּקְטַלְנָה		[תִּקְטַלְנָה	
תַּקְטַאְנָה		תִּקְטְאֶנָה	2. א silent before **consonantal** endings (cf. Pf.); 3. st. v. height. to ֵ (é).

b) ל״י [ל״ה].

תַּקְטַיי	תַּקְטִיי	תַּקְטִי	1. Before all **vowel** endings 3d rad. and st. v. **dropped**.
תַּקְטַינָה		תִּקְטֶינָה	2. St. v. and 3d rad. **contract** before all consonantal endings; 3. in all Ipfs. and Imvs. יְ becomes יִ (nat. long sĕghôl).

c) ע״ו.

תַּקְוֵלִי	תַּקוֹלִי	תָּקוֹלִי	1. Before vowel endings, the nat. long st. v. is **retained** and **accented**. (cf. Pf.).
תַּקְוֵלְנָה	תַּקוֹלְנָה	תְּקוֹלֶינָה	2. Before cons. endings יֶ (nat. long) is **inserted**; 3. accent being thus removed, pref. v. is **volat.**; 4. the same treatment holds for ע״י verbs except that the st. v. is יֶ.

d) ע״ע.

תַּקְטֵטִי	תַּקְטִי	תָּקֹטִי	1. 2nd and 3d rads. contract; 2. the retracted st. v. height. and accented.
תַּקְטַטְנָה	תַּקְטַטָּנָה	תְּקֻטֶּינָה	3. Before cons. endings the st. v. is **retained short** in a sharpened syl.; 4. יֶ is inserted before cons. endings to exhibit the doubling of preceding rad.; 5. the pref. v. in consequence **volat.**

Observation.—In the preceding 4 classes a sĕghôl appears before the cons. ending נָה, this is nat. long (יֶ), except in ל״א, where it is tone long.

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III. THE IMPERATIVE COMPARED WITH THE IMPERFECT.

1. Uninflected Forms.

a) Stem vowel ŭ.

Class.	Imperfect.	Imperative	Notes.
Strong	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל	
פ׳ gutt.	תַּעֲטֹל	עֲטֹל	
פ״ן	תִּטֹּל	נְטֹל	
ע״ו	תָּקוּל	קוּל	Contraction.
ע״ע	תָּקֹט	קֹט	St. v. retracted and heightened.

b) Stem vowel ă.

Class.	Imperfect.	Imperative	Notes.
Strong	תִּקְטַל	קְטַל	
פ׳ gutt.	תַּעֲטַל	עֲטַל	
ע׳ gutt.	תִּקְאַל	קְאַל	
ל׳ gutt.	תִּקְטַח	קְטַח	
פ״ו	תִּיטַל	יְטַל	
ל״א	תִּקְטָא	קְטָא	
פ״א	תֹּאטַל	אְטַל	The Imv. of this class deviates from the rule in having the st. v. ō.
פ״ן	תִּטַּל	טַל	נ **dropped** in Imv. when the st. v. is ă.
ל״י	תִּקְטֶה	קְטֵה	1. Original form קְטַי; 2. a + y contract to ê; 3. י dropped when final; 4. all Imvs. ל״י have this ending.

c) Stem vowel ĭ.

Class.	Imperfect.	Imperative	Notes.
פ״ן	תִּטֶּל	טֶל	1st rad. **rejected,** cf. form with st. v. ă. Form in actual use is תֵּן, from נָתַן.
פ״ו	תֵּטֵל	טֵל	1st rad. **rejected** in Impf., Imv., Inf. cst.
ע״י	תָּקִיל	קִיל	Original form קְיִל; y + i = î.

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2. Inflection of Weak Forms.

ל״י	ל״א	ע״ע	ע״י	ע״ו
קְטֵה	קְטָא	קֹט	קֵל	קוֹל
קְטִי	קִטְאִי	קַטִּי	קֵלִי	קוֹלִי
קְטוּ	קִטְאוּ	קַטּוּ	קֵלוּ	קוֹלוּ
קְטֶינָה	קִטְאֶינָה	קְטֹטְנָה	Wanting	קוֹלְנָה

Notes.

The laws for inflection of the Imv. are identical with those for the Impf.,

Except in ע״ו, where a tone-long vowel appears before נָה.

IV. INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

1. Analogues of Strong Forms.

Class.	*Infinitive const., st. v.* וֹ.		*Infinitive absolute.*		*Participles.*	
	Original form.	Form in use.	Original form.	Form in use.	Active.	Passive.
Strong	קְטֹל	קְטֹל	קַטֹּל	קָטוֹל	קוֹטֵל	קָטוּל
פ׳ gutt.	עֲטֹל	עֲטֹל	עַטֹּל	עָטוֹל	עוֹטֵל	עָטוּל
ע׳ gutt.	קְאֹל	קְאֹל	קַאֹּל	קָאוֹל	קוֹאֵל	קָאוּל
ל׳ gutt.	קְטֹחַ	קְטֹחַ	קַטֹּחַ	קָטוֹחַ	קוֹטֵחַ	קָטוּחַ
פ״א	אְטֹל	אְטֹל	אַטֹּל	אָטוֹל	אוֹטֵל	אָטוּל
פ״ו	וְטֹל	יְטֹל	וַטֹּל	יָטוֹל	יוֹטֵל	יָטוּל
פ״י	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	יוֹטֵל	Wanting
פ״ן	נְטֹל	נְטֹל	נַטֹּל	נָטוֹל	נוֹטֵל	נָטוּל
ע״י	קְוֹל	קוֹל	קַוֹּל	קוֹל	קָל	קוֹל
ע״ע	קְטֹט	קֹט	קַטֹּט	קָטוֹט	קוֹטֵט	קָטוּט
ל״א	קְטֹא	קְטֹא	קַטֹּא	קָטוֹא	קוֹטֵא	קָטוּא
ל״י			קַטֹּי	קָטֹה	קוֹטֶה	קָטוּי

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2. Infinitive Construct, Stem Vowel ă.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ״ן	נְטַל	טַלְתְּ, טַל	טֶלֶת	1. When st. v. is ă, נ is **dropped**; 2. fem. ending ת added; 3. the resultant form, treated like a segholate.
פ״ו	וְטַל	טַלְתְּ, טַל	טֶלֶת	Cf. preceding; ו is dropped in Impf., Imv. and Inf. cst. of this class.
ל״י	קְטַי	קְטָתְ, קְטַ	קְטוֹת	1. י **dropped**; 2. ă lengthened in compensation; 3. fem. ending ת added; 4. â **obscured** to ô.

3. Infinitive Construct, Stem Vowel i.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ״ן	נְתַן	תְּתְ, תְּנְתְּ, תְּן	תֵּת	1. נ **dropped**; 2. fem. ending added; 3. **final** נ assimilated (cf. תִּתּוֹ, "his giving").
ע״י	קְיַל		קִיל	i + y = î.

V. THE HĬPH'ÎL PERFECT.

1. Third Masculine Singular.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong.	הַקְטַל	הִקְטַל	הִקְטִיל	1. Atten.; 2. anomalous length.
פ׳ gutt.	הַעְטַל	הִעְטַל	הֶעֱטִיל	1. ĭ deflected to ĕ under influence of guttural; 2. compound Sᵉwâ for the same reason.
ע׳ gutt.	הַקְאַל		הִקְאִיל	
ל׳ gutt.	הַקְטַח		הִקְטִיחַ	Observe the paṭṭaḥ furtive.
פ״ו	הַוְטַל	הוֹטִל	הוֹטִיל	Preform. v. contracts with 1st rad. throughout Hi.
פ״י	הַיְטַל	הֵיטִל	הֵיטִיל	Cf. preceding.
פ״ן	הַנְטַל	הִטַל	הִטִיל	נ assimilated.
פ״א	הַקְטַא	הִקְטָא	הִקְטִיא	
ל״י	הַקְטַי	הִקְטַ	הִקְטָה	**All** perfects ל״י end in ָה.

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1. Third Masculine Singular--Continued.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע״ו	הַקְוַל	הִקְיִל, הִקְיֵל	הֵקִיל	1. Both vowels attenuated; 2. ו thinned to י; 3. i + y = î; 4. preform. v. heightened in open syllable.
ע״ע	הַקְטַט	הִקְטִט, הִקְטֵט	הֵקֵט	1. Attenuation; 2. **contraction** of radicals; 3. **retraction** of stem vowel; 4. heightening of both vowels.

Observe, 1st, that the st. v. of ע״ע Hi. is treated regularly, atten. and **heightened,** not lengthened.

Observe, 2d, that the ◌ֵי of ע״ו Hi., which is regular for that class of verbs, has crept, by analogy, into all other Hi. forms except those of ע״ע.

2. Inflection of Weak Forms.

a) ל״א.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
3d f. sg.	[הַקְטַלַת]		[הִקְטִילָה]	
	הַקְטַאַת		הִקְטִיאָה	Before all vowel endings א is a consonant.
2d m. sg.	[הַקְטַלְתָּ]		[הִקְטַלְתָּ]	
	הַקְטַאְתָּ		הִקְטֵאתָ	Before conson. endings the st. v. is atten. and height. to ◌ֵ; probably after the analogy of ל״י.

b) ל״י.

3d f. sg.	הַקְטַיִת	הַקְטַת / הַקְטָתָה	הִקְטִיתָה	1. All perfects 3d f. sg. end in ◌ִיתָה, cf. Qăl.
2d m. sg.	הַקְטֵיתָ		הִקְטֵיתָ	2. Before conson. endings the st. v. and 3d rad. contract to ◌ִי, cf. Qăl.

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c) ע״ע.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
3d f. sg.	הַקְטַטַת	הִקְטַטַת	הֵקַטָּה	1. Contraction of radicals; 2. retraction of st. v.; 3. height.; 4. st. v. accented.
2d m. sg.	הַקְטַטְתָּ	הִקְטַטְתָּ	הֵקַטּוֹתָ	5. וֹ (ô) inserted before conson. end. to exhibit the doubling of the radical (cf Qăl).

d) ע״ו.

3d f. sg.	הַקְוֹלַת	חִקְוִלָה הִקְוִלָה	הֵקִלָּה	1. Before vowel endings, st. v. is nat. long and accented (cf. Qăl).
2d m. sg.	הַקְוֹלְתָּ	הִקְוִלְתָּ הֵקְוִלְתָּ	הֵקַלּוֹתָ	2. וֹ (ô) inserted before consonantal endings in Hi. (and Ni.), cf. ־ִ before נָה in Qăl Ipf.; 3. in consequence of the change of accent the Pref. v. is volatilized; 4. this connecting vowel, וֹ in Pf., follows the analogy of ע״ע.

VI. THE HĬPH'ÎL IMPERFECT.

1. The Third Masculine Singular.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong.	יְהַקְטַל		יַקְטִיל	
פ׳ gutt.	יְהַעְטַל		יַעֲטִיל	
ע׳ gutt.	יְהַקְאַל		יַקְאִיל	
ל׳ gutt.	יְהַקְטַח		יַקְטִיחַ	
פ״ו	יְהַוְטַל	יוֹטַל	יוֹטִיל	Preform. v. and 1st rad. contract.
פ״י	יְהַיְטַל	יְיטַל	יְיטִיל	Cf. preceding; this class is rare.
פ״ן	יְהַנְטַל		יַטִּיל	Assimilation.

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1. The Third Masculine Singular—Continued.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ל״א	יְהַקְטַא		יַקְטִיא	
ל״י	יְהַקְטַי		יַקְטֶה	1. 3d rad. rejected when final; 2. st. v. changed to ־ֶה in all Ipfs.
ע״ע	יְהַקְטַט	יַקְטַט יַקַט	יָקֻט	1. Attenuation of st. v.; 2. contraction of radicals; 3. retraction of st. v.; 4. heightening of both vowels.
ע״ו	יְהַקְוַל	יַקְוֹל יַקֵיל	יָקִיל	1. Attenuation of st. v.; 2. ו thinned to י; 3. y + i = î. Observe that the Preform. v. is **not** attenuated in the Impf.

2. Inflection of Weak Forms.

a) ל״א.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
2d f. sg.	[תַּקְטַלִי]		[תַּקְטִלִי]	
	תַּקְטַאִי	תַּקְטְאִי	תַּקְטִיאִי	1. א a consonant.
3d f. pl.	[תַּקְטַלְנָה]		[תַּקְטֹלְנָה]	
	תַּקְטַאְנָה		תַּקְטֶאנָה	2. א silent; 3. ־ַ heightened to ־ֶ (é) in open syllable.

b) ל״י.

2d f. sg.	תַּקְטַיִי		תַּקְטִי	1. St. v. and third radical rejected before vowel endings.
3d f. pl.	תַּקְטַיְנָה		תַּקְטֶינָה	2. י־ַ contracts to י־ֶ before consonantal endings of the Impf.

c) ע״ו.

2d f. sg.	תַּקְוֹלִי	תַּקְוֹלִי	תָּקֻלִי	1. Attenuation; 2. thinning; 3. contraction; 4. height.;
3d f. pl.	תַּקְוֹלְנָה	תַּקְוֹלְנָה תַּקְלְנָה	תָּקֹלְנָה	5. ו rejected before the heterogeneous vowel ִי; 6. ִי heightened to ē (cf. strong verb).

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d) ע״ע.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
2d f. sg.	תַּקְטַטְתִּי	תַּקְטְתִּי	תָּקַטְתִּי	1. Attenuation; 2. contraction of radicals; 3. heightening and accentuation of st. v.; 4. heightening of preform. v.
3d f. pl.	תַּקְטַטְנָה	תַּקְטַּנָה	תְּקַטֶּינָה	5. ◌ֶי inserted before נָה; 6. st. v. short in sharpened, unaccented syllable; 7. preform. v. volatilized.

VII. GENERAL VIEW OF IMPERATIVES, INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Class.	Imperative	Infinitive abs.	Infinitive cst.	Participle.	
Strong	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטֵל	הַקְטִיל	מַקְטִיל	
פ׳ gutt.	הַעֲטֵל	הַעֲטֵל	הַעֲטִיל	מַעֲטִיל	
ע׳ gutt.	הַקְאֵל	הַקְאֵל	הַקְאִיל	מַקְאִיל	
ל׳ gutt.	הַקְטַח	הַקְטֵחַ	הַקְטִיחַ	מַקְטִיחַ	
פ״נ	הַטֵּל	הַטֵּל	הַטִּיל	מַטִּיל	
פ״ו	הוֹטֵל	הוֹטֵל	הוֹטִיל	מוֹטִיל	
פ״י	הֵיטֵל	הֵיטֵל	הֵיטִיל	מֵיטִיל	Rare.
ל״א	הַקְטֵא	הַקְטֵא	הַקְטִיא	מַקְטִיא	
ל״י	הַקְטֵה	הַקְטֵה	הַקְטוֹת	מַקְטֶה	
ע״ו	הָקֵל	הָקֵל	הָקִיל	מֵקִיל	The preform. v. atten. and height. in ptcp.
ע״ע	הָקֵט	הָקֵט	הָקֵט	מֵקֵט	St. v. atten. and **heightened** throughout this stem.

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VIII. NOTEWORTHY FORMS IN OTHER STEMS.

1. Intensives.

a) Pi'ēl *and* Pŭ'ăl.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע׳ gutt.	קַחַל	קִחֵל	D. f. implied in strong gutturals; hence the vowels the same as in the strong verb.
	קְחַל	קְחַל	
ע׳ gutt.	קַאַל	קִאֵל	א generally, and ר always, reject D. f., hence preceding vowel heightened.
	קְאַל	קְאַל	The above principles apply throughout Pi'ēl and Pŭ'ăl.

b) Pô'ēl *and* Pôlēl.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע״ע	קָטַט	קוֹטֵט	Instead of doubling the 2d rad. the vowel of the 1st rad. is often **lengthened** to â and obscured to ô.
	קְטַטַק	קְטִטֵק	The contracted stem is sometimes reduplicated, giving the so-called Pilpēl form.
ע״ו	קָוַל	קוֹלֵל	1. The 3d rad. is doubled; 2. a + w contract, or the ו may be rejected, ă lenghtened and then obscured.

2. Niph'ăl.

a) *Perfect.*

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ׳ gutt.	נַעְטַל	נִעְטַל	נֶעֱטַל	Attenuation; deflection.
פ״ן	נַנְטַל		נִטַל	Attenuation; assimilation.
פ״ו	נַוְטַל		נוֹטַל	Contraction.
ע״ו	נַקְוַל	נָקַל	נָקוֹל	1. ו rejected with heterogeneous a-vowel; 2. ă lenghtened to â and then obscured; 3. preform. v. heightened; 4. st. v. accented before vowel endings; 5. ו inserted before conson. endings.

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a) *Perfect*—CONTINUED.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע״ע	נַקְטַט	נַקַט	נָקַט	1. Contraction; 2. retraction of vowel; 3. height. of preform. v.; 4. st. v. accented before vowel endings; 5. ו inserted before conson. endings; 6. in consequence, preform. v. volatilized.

b) *Imperfect.*

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ׳ gutt.	יִנְעַטַל	יִעַטַל	יְעָטֵל	1. D. f. rejected from all פ׳ gutt. verbs in Nĭph'ăl, hence preform. v. height.
פ״ן	יִנְנַטַל		יִנָּטֵל	The *preformative* נ assimilated.
פ״ו	יִנְוַטַל		יִוָּטֵל	ו retains its consonantal force.
ע״ו	יִנְקַוַל	יִקַוַל	יִקּוֹל	ו rejected when it would stand with an a-vowel.
		יִקָּל		
ע״ע	יִנְקַטַט	יִקַטַט	יִקַּט	יִ inserted before נָה in 2d and 3d f. pl.

3. Hŏph'ăl.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ׳ gutt.	הָעְטַל	הָעְטַל	1. ŭ deflected to ŏ; 2. compound Seˑwâ on account of guttural; 3. u-class Seˑwâ on account of preceding vowel.
פ״ן	הָנְטַל	הָטַל	The original preform. v. retained in a sharpened syllable.
פ״ו	הָוְטַל	הוּטַל	u + w always contract to û.
ע״ו	הָקְוַל	הוּקַל	1. ŭ **lengthened** in the open syllable formed by dropping the middle radical; 2. the laws for inflection the same as in strong verb.
ע״ע	הָקְטַט	הוּקַט	1. ŭ lengthened as in ע״ו; 2. in all probability, û appears in these two classes from the analogy of פ״ו.

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IX. THE INFLECTION OF ע״ו VERBS.

I. The Perfect Tense.

a) The third masculine singular.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qal	קָוַל	קָל	1. ו does not appear as a consonant; a) it is rejected in Q. Ni. and Ho.; b) it is thinned in Hi., and contracts with st. v.; 2. a few verbs are found with the st. v. ĭ or ŭ in Q.
	קִוַל	קֵל	
	קוַל	קוֹל	
Ni.	נָקוַל	נָקוֹל / נְקוֹל	3. In Ni. the st. v. is lengthened and obscured. 4. Dag. f. is sometimes found in the first rad. of Ni. and Hi., and a short vowel under the preformative. These are formed after the analogy of the Aramaic.
Hi.	הַקְוִיל	הֵקִיל / הָקִיל	
Ho.	הָקְוַל	הוּקַל	5. In Ho. the preform. v. is **lengthened** after the analogy of פ״ו.

b) Treatment with consonantal endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
לְתָּ	קַ			הוּקַ	1. In Qăl. and Ho. the endings are attached directly to the contracted stem; 2. the st. v. is ă, as in the strong verb.
לְתְּ					
לְתִּי					
לְתֶּם					
לְתֶּן					
לְנוּ					
לָוְתָּ	קָ	נְקוֹ	הֲקִי		3. A connecting vowel is inserted before consonantal endings in Ni. and Hi.; 4. this connecting vowel takes the accent, except in 2d m. and f. plu., hence, the preform. v. is volatilized; 5. Ni. forms with consonantal endings, are very rare; two or three forms, like נְקוֹלוֹתִי, occur.
לוְת					
לָוְתִי					
לוֹתֶם					
לוֹתֶן					
לָוְנוּ					

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c) Treatment with vowel endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
לָה לוּ	קָם	נָקַם	הִקְטִיל	הָוקַם	1. The st. v. is retained naturally long and accented, 2. except in Ho., where the short st. v. is volat. as in the strong verb.

2. The Imperfect.

a) Forms without ending.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qăl	יְקוֹוֶל	יָקוּל יָקֹל	1. ו does not appear as a consonant; a) it contracts with ŭ in most Q. Ipfs.; b) it is rejected in the jussive and forms with wâw consecutive; c) it is rejected in some Q. Ipfs., where the st. v. is ă, and in Ni. and Ho. Ipfs.; d) it is thinned to ' in Hi., and contracts with attenuated st. v.
	יְקוֹוֵל	יָקוּל	
Ni.	יִנְקוֹוֵל	יִקּוֹל	
		יַקִּיל	
Hi.	יְהַקְוִיל	יַקֵּל	2. The preform. v. is retained short in some cases by doubling the first rad.
		יַקִּיל	
Ho.	יְהָקְוִיל	יוּקַל	3. The preform. v. follows the analogy of פ״י in Ho.

b) The consonantal ending.

Ending	Qal.	Hi.	Notes.
לִינָה	תְּקוּמִי		1. A connecting ִי inserted after the analogy of ל״ו and ע״ע.
לָה		תָּקֵן	2. The consonantal endings are attached directly to the stem in Hi.; 3. Ni. and Ho. forms not found.

c) The vowel endings.

Ending	Qăl.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
לִי לוּ	תָּקוּם תָּקֻם	תִּקּוֹם תִּקֹּם	תָּקִים תָּקֵן	תּוּקַם תּוּקַן	1. Before vowel endings the st. v. is naturally long and accented, 2. except in Ho., where it is volatilized.

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3. The Imperatives.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.
Qăl	קְוֹל	קוּל
Ni.	הִנָּקְוֹל	הִקּוֹל
Hi.	הַקְוֵל	הָקֵל

Notes.

1. The st. v. of the Imperfect and Imperative is identical in Q. and Ni.; 2. before נָה in the Q. Imv. the st. v. becomes ō.

3. In Hi. the st. v. is the same as in the jussive Impf. (cf. the strong verb).

4. The Infinitive Absolute.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.
Qăl	קָוֹל	קוֹל
Ni.	הִנָּקְוֹל	הִקּוֹל
Hi.	הַקְוֵל	הָקֵל

Notes.

1. The st. v. is ô, obscured from â;

2. But in Hi. we find ē heightened from the attenuated ĭ.

5. The Infinitive Construct.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.
Qăl	קְוֹל	קוּל
Ni.	הִנָּקְוֹל	הִקּוֹל
Hi.	הַקְוֵל	הָקִיל
Ho.	הְקְוֵל	הוּקַל

Notes.

The st. v. of the Imperfect and Infinitive construct is identical.

6. The Participles.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.
Qăl	קָוֹל	קָל
	קָוּל	קוּל
	נָקְוֹל	נָקוֹל
Hi.	מַקְוֵל	מֵקִיל
Ho.	מְקְוֵל	מוּקָל

Notes.

1. The st. v. of the Q. participle active and the perfect is identical.

2. In Hi. the preform. v. is attenuated to ĭ and then heightened.

X. THE INFLECTION OF ע״ע VERBS.

1. The Perfect.

a) The third masculine singular.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.
Qăl	קַטַט	קַט
	[קַטָט]	[קָ֫ט]

Notes.

1. The second and third radicals regularly contract and the st. v. is drawn back.

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a) The third masculine singular—CONTINUED.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Ni.	נַקְטַט	נָקַט	2. Preform. v. height. in open syllable.
		נָקֹט	3. Forms with st. v. ē and ō are occasionally found.
		נָקְט	
Hi.	הַקְטַט	הִקִּט	4. The st. v. in Hi. is **heightened,** a treatment which is regular, as contrasted with the strong verb; 5. the st. v. ă sometimes occurs.
Ho.	הָקְטַט	הוּקַט	6. Preform. v. lengthened in the open syllable.

b) Treatment with consonantal endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָתְּ טָת טָתִּי טְתֶם טְתֶן טָנוּ	קַט	נִקַּט	הִקִּט	הוּקַט	1. A connecting vowel ô, obscured from â, is inserted before consonantal endings to exhibit the doubling of the radical; 2. the tone-long preform. v. volat. by this change of accent.

c) Treatment with vowel endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָה טוּ	קַט	נָקַט	הִקַּט	הוּקַט	The st. v. retained and accented.

2. The Imperfect.

a) Forms without endings.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qăl	יִקְטַט	יִקְטְ יִקְטֹ	1. Forms which double the first radical usually omit the doubling of the second radical before the endings.
	יִקְטַט	יִקַּט	
Ni.	יִנָּקַטַט	יִקָּט	2. Intransitives (st. v. ă) attenuate and heighten the preform. v.
Hi.	יְהַקְטַט	יַקְטְ יַקְטֹ	
Ho.	יְהָקְטַט	יוּקַט יָקַט	

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b) The consonantal ending.

Ending.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָנָה	תִּקְטֹ	תִּקָּטֹ	תַּקְטִ	תָּקְטַ	1. The accent passes to the connecting vowel; 2. tone-long preform. v. volatilized; 3. tone long st. v. shortened.

c) The vowel endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִי טוּ	תִּקְטֹ	תִּקָּטֹ	תַּקְטִ	תָּקְטַ	1. The st. v. accented before vowel endings.

X. THE INFLECTION OF ל"י VERBS.

I. The Perfect.

a) Third masculine singular.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
ָה	ָק	קִטַּ	קֻטַּ	הִתְקַטַּ	נִקְ	הִקְ	הָקְ	The original final י or ו is dropped and the st. v. heightened.

b) Forms with consonantal endings.

End'gs	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
יתָ ית יתִי יתֶם יתֶן ינוּ	קָטִ	קִטִּ	קֻטִּ	הִתְקַטִּ	נִקְטִ	הִקְטִ	הָקְטִ	ִי = ִי often thinned to ִי.

c) Forms with vowel endings.

End'gs	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi	Ho.	Notes.
תָה וּ	קָטִ	קִטִּ	קֻטִּ	הִתְקַטִּ	נִקְטִ	הִקְטִ	הָקְטִ	Third rad. dropped with st. v. before vowel endings.

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2. The Imperfect.

a) Forms without endings.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָה	יִקְ	יְקַטּ	יְקֻטּ	יִתְקַטּ	יִקָּ	יַקְ	יָקְ	The st. v. is either heightened after dropping 3d rad. or contracted with the 3d rad. In the first case ־ may be tone-long, in the other naturally long, for ֵ־.

b) Apocopated forms.

Stem.	Form after dropping ה־	Form in use.	Notes.
Qăl	יִקְטְ	יִקְטָ	1. When the Impf. is used with wâw consecutive or with a jussive force the ה־ is lost.
		יִקְטֹ	2. In Q. a helping vowel is often inserted between the 1st and 2d radicals, the accent remaining on the preform. syllable; 3. the preform. vowel **may** be heightened; 4. before gutturals the preform. v. is often ă; 5. the helping vowel may be omitted in such combinations as יִשְׁבְ, יִשְׁתְ.
Pi.		יְקַטּ	6. Dag. f. dropped from a final radical.
Ni.		יִקָּטּ	
Hi.	יַקְטְ	יַקְטִ	7. In Hi., ă is heightened when the helping vowel is inserted, but when the 1st rad. is a guttural the vowel remain ă.

c) Forms with vowel endings.

Endings	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִי טוּ	תִּקְ	תְּקַטּ	תְּקֻטּ	תִּתְקַטּ	תִּקָּ	תַּקְ	תָּקְ	The st. v. and 3d radical dropped before vowel endings.

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d) Forms with consonantal endings.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָיָנָה	תִּקְ	תְּקַטְ	תְּקָטְ	תִּתְקַטְ	תִּקָּ	תַּקְ	תָּקְ	◌ָ= contracts to ◌ֵ.

3. The Imperatives.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Notes.
טֵה	קְ	קַטְ	הִתְקַטְ	הִקָּ	הַקְ	◌ָ= contracts to ◌ֵ (ê).

4. The Construct Infinitives.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טוֹת	קְ	קַטְ	קָטְ	הִתְקַטְ	הִקָּ	הַקְ	הָקְ	וֹ comes from the obscuration of long *a*.

5. Infinitive Absolute and Participles.

a) The Infinitive absolute of this class is identical with that of the strong verb, e. g., קָטֹה. The st. v. is naturally long, but generally defectively written.

b) The st. v. of the participles is identical with that of the Imperfect, viz., ◌ֵה.

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